The Russian fleet in the Baltic consists of twentyseven ships of the line, eighteen frigates and fifteen maller vessels. It is divided into three squadrons, each of nine ships of the line: they are at anchor at Cronstadt, Sweaborg and Reval, but it is likewise said hat out of the twenty-seven line of battle ships nine are not seaworthy. Sir Charles Napier is said to have hid a wager of £2,000 that he will take Cronstadt in hem than twenty bours after the first shell thrown into the port. To-day he is expected at Copenhagen.

There is no news from the seat of war.

The leaders of the Preston strike, Mesers. Cowell, Waddington and Grimshawe, have been imprisoned won the charge of conspiracy, for intimidating the foreign "bands" imported for the mills by the millewners, who, defeated by the "hands," are now taking reverge upon the brains.

The prices of corn decline, as the merchants of Odessa have sent all their stock at once to London.

before war is declared. The Sunday Times, a weekly paper of great circulatien, centains an appeal to the Poles, and summons them to rise in Poland. The Ministerial Examiner warns the Hungarians not to rise before Austria has epenly joined Russia, holding out the promise of Eng land's aid in case of Austria's joining the Uzer, and of am amnesty and Constitutional Government if Austria goes with England and France. The Czar has expressed his gratification with the conjuct of Prussia, which is now in a difficult position. as the explanations of Count Groeben in London and of Prince Hohenzollern Sigmaringen in Paris have not been regarded as satisfactory by the Cabinets of St. James and of the Tuileries. In Denmark the Government is at a stand-still; a vote of want of confidence has been carried in both Houses by overwhelming majerities. The appearance of the English fleet has of course raised the spirits of the Constitutional party. and the pro Russian Ministry will have to abdicate. The policy of Sweden will likewise be materially in-Succeed by the proximity of the English fleet, so much the more as the time seems to have arrived for checkbg the progress of Russin, and the destruction of her Seet is not likely much to influence the obstinate character of the Czar. Russia is invulnerable to any attack on land, and cannot be curbed, unless Finland is restored to Sweden and Poland reconstructed. though the English Government has not yet anade up He mind to go to such extremes. They prefer rather to yield to the Czar than to make use of revolutionary elements. The Poles have no more chance than the Hungarians or the Italians. I do not mean to my that this war can be carried on without altering the Map of Europe, and I know that it cannot be altered, as was done in 1815, without taking the will of the nations into account, but the moment has not yet arrived when the oppressed nationalities can enter the lists. The progress is slow, but sure. Who, of all the politicians, believed Kossuth in 1852, when he said that war was imminent? It was said that neither Russia nor Turkey, neither England nor France, neither Austria nor Prussia, intended to go to war, and

THE DOCUMENTS ON THE PARTITION OF TURKEY.

Cobden even proved that war was impossible between

them, and that the finances of Europe must precent

any collision. In 1850 war was declared between Tur-

key and Russia, but even then it was said by all the

politicians that it could not extend beyond Turkey.

Mapier's first naval battle, and in three months Hun-

gary and Poland and Italy and perhaps Germany, will

be in arms, and revolutions will shake the thrones all ever Europe. The Czar will not remain an idle looker

on, when his fleets are destroyed, and perhaps the

Crimea seized. The opinion now prevails in England,

that the troops will not go to Constantinople, but straight to the Danube and that the war will be carried

A. P. C.

we may in the next fortnight hear of Sir Charles

From Our Own Correspondent.

on seriously.

LONDON, Tuesday, March 21, 1854. A most important event is the compulsory publication by Ministers of their secret correspondence with the Emperor of Russia during the first three months of their administration, as also of the memorandum of the interview between the Czar and Lord Aberdeen the latter to produce.

I begin with an analysis of the "memorandum" by Count Nesselrode, delivered to her Majesty's Government, and founded on communications from the Emperor of Russia, subsequent to his visit to England in June, 1844. The present status quo of the Ottoman Empire is "the most compatible with the general in-" terest of the maintenance of peace." England and Russia agree on this principle, and therefore unite their efforts to keep up that status quo. "With this object, the essential point is to suffer the Porte to " live in repose, without needlessly disturbing it by " diplomatic bickerings, and without interfering, with-" out absolute necessity, in its internal affairs." Now, how is this " system of forbearance" to be successfully carried out? Firstly, by Great Britain not interfering with the interpretation Russia may think fit to put upon her treaties with the Porte, but forcing it, on the con trary, to act in conformity with those treatics as interpreted by Ruesia : and, in the second place, by allowing Russia "constantly" to moddle between the Sultan and his Christian subjects. In a word, the system of forbearance toward the Porte means a system of complicity with Russia. This strange proposition is, however, far from being expressed in rude terms.

The memorandum affects to speak of "all the great "Powers," but at the same time plainly intimates that there exists no great Powers at all besides Russia and England. France, it is said, will "find herself " obliged to act in conformity with the course agreed " upon between St. Petersburg and London." Austria is represented as a mere appendage to Russia, enjoying no life of her own, following no distinct pelicy, but one "closely united by the principle of perfect identity" with that of Russia. Prussia is treated as a nonentity, not worth mentioning, and consequently is not so much as mentioned. All the sreat Powers. then, is only a rhetorical figure for the two Cabinets of St Petersburg and London : and the line of conduct to be sgreed upon by all the great Powers means the line of conduct drawn up at St. Petersburg and to be acted upon at London. The memorandum savs:

"The Firte has a constant tendency to extricate itself "The F-rte has a constant tendency to extricate itself from the engagements imposed upon it by the treaties which it has concluded with other powers. It hopes to do so with impusity, because it reckons on the mutual jealousy of the Cabinets. It thinks that if it fails in its engagements toward me of them, the rest will espouse its quarrel, and will serve it from all responsibility.

"It is essential not to confirm the Perte in this delusion Every time that it fails high obligations toward one of the great Powers, it is the intenset of all the rest to make it sensible of its error, and schouly to exhort it to act rightly toward the Cabinet which demands just reparation.

"As soon as the Porte shall perceive that a is not supported by the other Cabinets, it will give may, and he differences which have arisen will be arranged in a concupatory man-ner, without any conflict resulting from them. This is the formula by which England is calles upon

to assist Russia in her policy of extorting new con sions from Turkey, on the ground of her ancient

"In the present state of feeling in Europe, the Cabinets cannot see with indifference the Christian populations in Turkey exposed to flagrant acts of oppression or religious intolerance. It is necessary constantly to make the Ottoman Ministers sensible of this truth, and to persuade them that they can only recken on the friendship and on the

support of the great Powers on the condition that they treat the Christian subjects of the Porte with toleration and

h mildness. It will be the duty of the foreign representatives guided by these principles, to act among themselves in a perfect spirit of agreement. If they address remomstrance to the Porte, those remonstrances must bear a real character of unanimity, though divested of one of exclusive dictation.

In this mild way England is taught how to back Russin's pretensions to a religious Protectorate over the Christians of Turkey.

Having thus laid down the premises of her policy of forbearance." Russia cannot conceal from her confidente that this very forbearance may prove more fatal than any policy of aggression, and fearfully contribute to develop all the "elements of dissolution" the Ottoman Empire contains: so that some fine morn ing " unforseen circumstances may hasten its fall, without its being in the power of the friendly Cabinets to " prevent it." The question is then raised what would have to be done in the event of such unforeseen circumstances producing a final catastrophe in Turkey

The only thing wanted, it is said, in the event of Turkey's fall becoming imminent, is England and Russia's "coming to a precious understanding before having recourse to action." "This notion," we are assured by the memorandum, "was in principle agreed upon "dwring the Emperor's last residence in London, (in "the long conferences held between the Autocrat on "the one hand, and the Duke of Wellington, Sir Rob"ert Peel, and the Farl of Aberdeen on the other whend). The result was the eventual engagement that, if anything unforescen occurred in Turkey, Russia and England should previously concert together as to the course which they should pursue in common. Now, what means this eventual engagement? First-

Now, what means this exentual engagement? Firstly, that Russia and England should previously come to a common understanding as to the partition of Tarkey; and secendly, that in such a case, England was to bind herself to form a Holy Alliance with Russia and Austria, described as Russia's alter ego against France, who would be "obliged," i. e., forced to act in conformity with their views. The natural result of such a common understanding would be to involve England in a deadly war with France, and thus to give Russia full swar to carry out her own policy on Turkey. way to carry out her own policy on Turkey.

Great strees is sgain and again laid upon the "fereseen circumstances" that may accelerate the dewnfull of Turkey. At the conclusion of the memorandum the nysterious phrase, however, disappears, to be replaced by the more distinct formulation: "If we "foresee that the Ottoman Empire must crumble to "pieces, England and Russia have to enter into a previous concert, etc. . ." The only unforeseen circumstance, then, was the unforeseen declaration on the part of the sia that the Ottoman Empire must now erumble to deces. The main point gained by the eventual engagement is the liberty granted to Russia to foresee, at a given moment, the sudden downfall of Turkey, and to oblige England to enter into negotiations, on the common understanding of such

a catastrophe being at hand.

Accordingly, about ten years after the memorandum had been drawn up, due notice is given to England that vitality of the Ottoman Empire is gone, and that they had now to enter upon their previously arranged concert to the exclusion of France, i. e. to conspire behind the backs of Turkey and France. This overture opens the series of secret and confidential papers exhanged between St. Petersburg and the

Cabinet. Sir G. H. Seymour, the British Embassador at St Petersburg, sends his first secret and confidential dis-patch to Lord J. Russell, the then Foreign Minister, on January 11, 1853. On the evening of the 9th January he had the "honor" to see the Emperor at the Palace of the Grand Duchess Helen, who had condescended to invite Lady Seymour and himself to meet the Imperial family. The Emperor came up to him in his most gracious manner, expressing his great pleasure at the news of the formation of the Coalition Cabinet, to which he wished long life, desiring the Embassador to convey to old Aberdeen his congratulation on his part. and to beat into Lord John Russell's brains " that it was very essential that the two Governments—the English Government and I, and I and the English Government-should be on the best terms; and that the necessity was never greater than at present."

Mark that these words were spoken in January, 1853, at the very time when Austria, "between whom "and Russia"—according to the memorandum—"there "exists an entire conformity of principles in regard to

"the affairs of Turkey," was openly engaged in trou-bling the waters at Montenegro.
"When we are agreed," said the Czar, "it is immaterial what the others may think or do. Turkey. terial what the others may think or do. Turkey, he continued, in a hypocritical manner of condolence, is in a very critical state, and may give us all a great "deal of trouble." Having said so much, the Czar proceeded to shake hands with Sir H. Seymour, very ceeded to shake bands with Sir H Seymour, very graciously, as if about to take leave of him: but Sir Hamilton, to whom it "instantly occurred that the "convercation was incomplete," took "the great liberty" humbly to pray the Autocrat to "speak a little "more explicitly with regard to the affairs of Turkey." "The Emperor's words and manner," remarks the observer, "although still very kind, showed that he bserver, "although still very kind, showed that his Majesty had no intention of speaking to me of the

demonstration which he is about to make in the South. Be it remarked that already in his dispatch of Jan 1853. Sir Hamilton had informed the British Government that " orders had been dispatched to the 5th corps " d'armee to advance to the frontiers of the Danubian sinces, and that the 4th corps would be ordered to hold itself in readiness to march if necessary;" and a dispatch dated Jan. 8, 1853, that Nesselrode had expressed to him his opinion of the "necessity that the "diplomacy of Russia should be supported by a de-

"monstration of force."

"The Emperor," Sir Hamilton continues his dispatch, "said, at first with a little hesitation, but, as

itch. "said, at first with a little hesitation, but, as he proceeded, in an open and unhesitating manner: "The affairs of Turkey are in a very disorganized contion: the country itself seems to be falling to pieces nence ruine; the fall will be a great misfortune, and it very important that England and Russia should come to perfectly good understanding upon these affairs, and that there should take any decisive step of which the other researched." is not apprised."
"Stay," he exclaimed, "we have on our hands a sick man, a very sick man, it will be, I tell you frankly, a great

misfortune if, one of these days, he should slip away from us, especially before all necessary arrangements were made. But, however, this is not the time to speak to you on that The patient, in this bear's eyes, is so weak that he

The patient, in this bear's eyes, is so weak that he must eat him. Sir Hamilton, somewhat frightened at this "unforeseen" diagnostic of the Muscovite physician, answers in the true spirt of courtesy:

"Your Majesty is so gracious that you will allow me one further observation. Your Majesty says the man is sick; it is very true, but your Majesty will deign to excuse me if I remark, that it is the part of the renerons and strong to treat with gentleness the sick and feeble man.

The British Embassador comforts himself by the consideration, that this concurrence on his part in the Czar's view of Turkey and sickness and his appeal to forbearance with the sick man did "at least not give

rar's view of Turkey and sickness and his appeal to rbearance with the sick man did "at least not give "offense." Thus ends Sir H. Seymont's report on his first confidential conversation with the Czar: but, although appearing a perfect courtier in this ris-s-ris, he has sufficient good sense to warn his cabinet and to

he has sufficient good sense to warn his cabinet and to tell them what follows:

"Any overture of this kind only tends to establish a dilemma. The dilemma seems to be this. If her Majesty's Government do not come to an understanding with his sia as to what is to happen in the event of the sudden downfall of Turkey, they will have the less reason for complaining it results displeasing to England should be prepared. If on the contrary, her Majesty's Government should enter into the consideration of such eventualities, they make themselves in some degree consenting parties to a cetastrophe which they have so much interest in warding off as long as possible."

Sir Hamilton winds up his dispatch with the following opigrammatic sentence:

Sir Hamilton winds up any dispatch which the beginning epigrammatic sentence:

The sum is probably this, that England has to desire a close concert with Russia, with a view to preventing the downfall of Turkey—while Russia would be well pleased that the concert should apply to the events by which this downfall is to be followed.

On the 14th of January, as Sir G. H. Seymour interest the state of the concert should be be a significant to the service of the service of

forms Lord J. Russell, in his dispatch, dated, 22d January, 1853, he had another confidential interview with the Czar, whom "he found alone " The Autocrat con-descended to give the English Embassador a lesson in Eastern affairs. The dreams and plans of the Empress Catherine II were known, but he did not indulge in them. On the contrary, in his opinion there existed perhaps, only one danger for Russia, that of a further extension of his already too vast dominions. (Your readers will recollect that I alluded to this in extracting a passage from the dispatches of Count Pozzo di Borso.) The status quo of Turker, was the most con-senent with Russian interests. On the one hand, the Turks had lost their spirit of military enterprise, and on the other, "this country was strong enough, "or had hitherto been strong enough, to preserve its in-dependence and to ensure respectful treatment from other countries. But in that empire there hapof, bard and "inconvenient" as the task might to do this he was bound at once by his right, his duty and his religion. Then, all of a sudden, the Czar returned to his parable of the sick man, the very sick man, whom they must by no means allow " to suddenly " die on their kands," (de leur echapper.) " Chaos, "confusion, and the certainty of a European war, "must attend the catastrophe, if it should occur unex-"pectedly, and before some ulterior scheme had been "sketched."

"sketched."

Having, thus, again given notice of the impending death of the Ottoman Empire, the aummons to England followed in conformity with the "eventual engage-"ment" to discount the heritage in common with Russia. "Still, he avoids sketching his own ulterior system, contenting himself by establishing, in a parlismentary way, the main point to be kept in view in

the event of a partition.

I desire to speak to you as a friend and a gentleman.
If England and I arrive at an understanding of this matter, If England and I arrive at an understanding of this matter, as regards the rest, it matters little to me, it is indifferent to me what others do or think. Frankly, then I tell you plainly, that if England thinks of establishing herself one of these days at Constantinople, I will not allow it. I do not attribute this intention to you, but it is better on these occasions to speak plainly; for my part, I am equally disposed to take the engagement not oestablish myself there, as proprieter that its easy for as occupier I do not say; it might happen that circumstances, if no previous provision were made, if everything should be left to chance, might place me in the position of occupying Constantinople. England, therefore, will be forbidden to establish herself at Constantinople. The Czar will do so, if not as proprietor, at least in the quality of a temporary

as proprietor, at least in the quality of a temporar, eccupier. The British Embassador thanked his Ma jesty for the frankness of this declaration. Nicholas then alluded to his past conversations with the Duke of Wellington, of which the memorandum of 1844 is the record, and, as it were, the résumé. Passing to the question of the day-to his claims to the Holy Places-

question of the day—to his claims to the Holy Places— the British Embassador expressed his fears:

"Two consequences that might be anticipated from the appearance of a Rassian army—the one being the counter-demonstration which might be provoked on the part of France; the other, and the more serious, the rising, on the part of the Christian population, against the Salian's au-thority, already so much weakened by revolts, and by a severe financial crisis. The Emperor assured me that no nevement of his forces had yet taken place in out pass being it, and expressed his long that no advance would be too lived. With regard to a French Expedicion to the Salian's all the control of the Salian's and regard to a French Expedicion to the Salian's all the salian serious and the salian serious control of the Salian's and the salian serious serio being and expressed his hope that he advance would be required. With regard to a French Expedition to the Sultan's deminions his Majesty intimated that such a step would bring affairs to an immediate crisis; that a sense of horor would compel him to send his forces into Turkey without of lay or hesitation; that if the result of such an advance should prove to be the overthrow of the Great Turke fle Great Turke, he should regret the event, but should feel that he had acted as he was compelled to do."

The Can has now given England the theme she has to work out, viz: to sketch an "ulterior system" for an according the Ottoman Empire, and "to enter

superseding the Ottoman Empire, and "to into a previous concert as to everything relating to "the establishment of a new order of thing, intended "to replace that which now exists." He neouraged his pupil by holding forth the prize he might gain from a successful solution of this problem, domissing him

with the paternal advice:

"A colde triumph would be obtained by the civilization of the Nineteenth century, if the void left by the extinction of Mahommean rule in Europe could be filled up without an interruption of the general peace, in consequence of the precautions adopted by the two principal Covernments the most interested in the destinies of Tar-

England being thus summoned, Lord J. Russell appears and tends in his answer in a secret and confiden-tial dispatch dated Feb. 9, 1853. If Lord John had tial dispatch dated Feb. 9, 1853. If Lord John had been fully aware of the Czar's perfidious plan to press England into a fall-position by the mere fact of her entering into secret communications with him, as to the future partition of an allied State, he would have acted like the Czar, and have contented himself with making a verbal reply to Baron Brünow, instead of dispatching an official State paper to St. Petersburgh. Before the secret papers were hid before the House, The Times had described Lord John's disputch as a The Tems had described Lord John's applied as unest powerful and "indignant refusal" of the Czar's proposals. In its yesterday's number it withdraws its own culegy of Lord John, declaring that "the document does not deserve the praise it had been led, on "imperfect information to apply to it." Lord John incurred the wrath of The Times in consequence of his incurred the wrath of The Times in consequence of his declaration, in Friday's sitting of the Commons, that he certainly was not in the habit of making communications to that paper, and that he had not even read the article alluding to his answer to Sir G. H. Seymour until three days after its publication.

Any one acquainted with the humble and abject tone assumed by every English Minister since 1814, Cansumed by every English Minister since 1814, Cansumed to the contract of the communications with

ning not even excepted, in their communications with Russia, will be forced to own that Lord John's dispatch is to be regarded as a heroic performance on the

part of that little earthman.

The document having the character of an important

The document having the character of an important centribution to history, and being proper to illustrate the development of negotiations, your readers will be glad to be acquainted with it in extense.

"LORD JOIN BUSSELL TO SAR O. B. SENDUR. (Secret and Confedential)

"FORKIOS OFFICE, February 9, 1833.

"San: Thave received, and laid before the Queen, your secret and confidential dispatch of the 2rd of January. Her Majesty, upon this as upon former occasions, is happy to acknowledge the moderation, the frankness, and the friendly disposition of his Imperial Majesty. Her Majesty has directed me to reply in the same spirit of temperate, candid, and amicable discussion. The question raised by his Imperial Majesty is a very serious one. It is, supposing the contingency of the dissolution of the Turkish Empire to be probable, or even immificat, whether it is not better to be provided beforehand for a contingency, than to incur the chaos, confusion, and the certainty of an European war, all of which must attend the catastraphe if it should occur unexpectedly, and before some ulterior system has been all of which must attend the characteristic at statement when the point is some ulterior system has been sketched, this is the point, said his Imperial Majesty, to which I am desirous that you should call the attention of your Government. In considering this grave question, the first reflection that occurs to her Majesty's Government. ment is that no actual crisis has occurred which renders necessary a solution of this vast European problem. Dis-putes have arisen respecting the Holy Places, but these necessary a solution of this vast European problem. Disputes have arisen respecting the Holy Places, but these
are without the sphere of the internal government
of Turkey, and concern Russia and France rather
than the Sublime Porte. Some disturbance of the relations between Austria and the Forte has been caused by the
Turkish attack on Montenegro: but this again relates
rather to dangers affecting the frontier of Austria, than the
authority and safety of the Sultan; so that there is no safficient cause for intimating to the Sultan that he cannot
keep peace at home, or preserve friendly relations with
his neighbors. It occurs further to her Majesty's Government to remark that the event which is contemplated is
not definitely fixed in point of time. When William III,
and Louis XIV, disposed, by treaty, of the succession of
Charles II, of Spain, they were providing for an event
which could not be far off. The infimilies of the sovereign of Spain, and the certain end of any human life, made
the contingency in prospect both sure and near. The reign of Spain, and the certain end of any human life, made the contingency in prospect both sure and near. The death of the Spanish king was in no way histened by the treaty of partition. The same thing may be said of the provision made in the last century for the disposal of Tascany, upon the decease of the last prince of the house of Medici. But the contingency of the dissolution of the Ottoman empire is of another kind. It may happen twenty, fifty, or a hundred years hence. In these circumstances a would hardly be consistent with the friendly feelings to word the Sullan, which animate the emperor of Russia, no less than the Queen of Great Britain, to dispose beforehand of the provinces under his dominion. Besides this consideration, however, it must be observed, that an agreement made in such a case tends very surely to hasten the contingency for which it is intended to provide. Austria and France could not, in fairness, be kept in ignorance of the transaction, nor word a such concealment be consistent with the end of preventing an European war. Indeed, such concealment cannot be intended by his Imperial Majesty. It is to be inferred that as soon as Great Britain and Russia should have agreed on the course to be pursued, and have determined to enforce it, hey should communicate their intentions to the Great Powers of Europe. An agreement thus made and thus communicate would not be very long a secret; and while it would nlarm and allenate the Sultan, the knowledge of its existence would stimulate all his enemies to increased violence and more obstinate condict. They would ight with the conviction that they must ultimately friumps, while the Sultan specials and troops would feel that no immediate success could save their cause from final overthrow. Thus would be produced and strengtheted that very an archy which is now feared, and its enemies to increased violence and more obstinate condict. They would night with the conviction that they must ultimate proprietor, where ye had not be succession war is enough t the contingency in prospect both sure and near death of the Spanish king was in no way hastened by ence on the affairs of Europe seems naturally to belong to the Sovereign of Constantinople, holding the gates of the Mediterranean and the Black Sea. That induce might be used in favor of Russia, it might be used to control and curb her power. His Imperial Majesty has justly and wisely said. My country is so vast, so happily circum-stanced in every way, that it would be unreasonable in me to desire more tertifacty or more power than I possess. On the contrary, he observed, our great, perhans our only danger, is that which would arise from an extension given on an Empire already too large. A vicrorous and ambisins the centrary, he observed, our great, perhaps our only danger, is that which would arise from an extension gives to an Empire aiready too large. A vigorous and ambilious State, replacing the Sublime Porte, might, however, render war on the part of Russia a necessity for the Emperor or his successors. Thus European conflict would arise from the very means taken to prevent it for neither England nor France, nor probably Austria, would be content to see Constantinople permanently in the hands of Russia. On the part of Great Britain, Her Majesty's Government at once declare that they remounce all intention or wish to hold Constantinople. His Imperial Majesty may be quite secure upon this head. They are likewise ready to give an asserance that they will enter into no agreement to provide for the contingency of the fall of Turkey without previous communication with the Emperor of Russia. Upon the whole, then, Her Majesty's Government are persuaded that no course of policy can be adopted more wise, more disinterested, more beneficial to Europe, than that which His Imperial Majesty has so long followed, and

which will render his name more illustrious than that of the most famous sovereigns who have sought immortality by unprovoked conquest and ephemeral glory. With a view to the success of this policy, it is desirable that the utmost for bearance should be manifested toward Turkey; that any demands which the great Powers of Europe may have to make should be made matter of friendly negotiation rather than of peremptory demand; that military and naval demonstrations to co-ree the Sultan should as much as poresible be avoided; that differences with respect to matters affecting Turkey, within the competence of the Sublime Porte, should be decided after mutual concert between the Great Powers, and not be forced upon the weakness of the Turkish Government. To these cautions her Majesty's Government wish to add that, in their view, it is essential that the Sultan should be advised to treat his Christian subjects in conformity with the principles of equity and religious freedom which prevail generally among the enlightened nations of Europe. The more the Turkish Government adopts the rules of impartial law and equal administration, the less will the Emperor of Kussia find it necessary to apply that exceptional protection which his Imperial Majesty has found so burthensome and inconvenient, though no doubt prescribed by duty and sarretioned by treaty. You may read this dispatch to Count Nesselrede, and if it is desired you may yourself place a copy of it in the hands of the Emperor. In that case you will accompany its presentation with those assurances of friendship and considence on the part of her Majesty the Queen, which the conduct of his Imperial Majesty was so sure to inspire. I am &c. J. Russett..."

I am ordined to postpone the concluding, however. I will give you, in addition to previous communications, the most recent news I have obtained, from a source

will give you, in addition to previous communications, the most recent news I have obtained, from a source not otherwise accessible to the public, regarding the attitude and plans of Prussia.

When the conflict between Russia on the one hand, and

the Anglo-French Altiance on the other, already reached a certain climax, the Emperor Nicholas dispatched an autograph letter to his brother in law at Berlin, in which be stated that though England and France might do him some damage at sea he feared nothing from them on land, having 600,000 soldiers ready to take the field at the end of April. Of these he would piace 200,000 at the disposition of Frederic William, if the latter enreged himself to march on Paris and dethrone Louis Napoleon. The imbecile king was so much taken in by this proposition that Manteuffel required three days' discussion to dissuade him from taking the pledge. So much for the King.

As to Herr Von Mantenfiel himself, the " great character" of whom the Prussian middle classes are so proud, the whole man lies open as in a nurshell, in his secret instructions sent to Mr. Bunsen, his Embassader at London, at the same period as the above Russian letter was received, and which came into my possession through certainly a different manner than that by which Mr. Bunsen possessed himself of my private letters. The contents of these instructions. betraying in the arrogant ambiguity of their style at once the schoolmaster and the drill-sergeant, are nearly as follows: . Look sharp wheave the wind "blows. If you observe that England is is earnest alliance with France, and determined to push on the war, take your stand on the 'integrity and independence' of Turkey. If you observe her wavering in policy and disinclined to war, out with your lance and break it cheerfully for the honor and character of the king, my master and yours."

Is the autocraf wrong then in treating Prussia as a KARL MARX.

The English Government was only awaiting the arrival off the messenger with the Czar's refusal So soon as the official refusal comes to hand the announcement will be made to both Houses of Parliament, and war will be formally declared.

It is stated on the authority of the Paris correspondent of The London Morning Chronicle, that the telegraphic announcement of the Czar's refusal-in terms short, dry and disdainful-was received by the French Government via Berlin, 18th; and that as soon as the English Minister s made acquainted with the snawer he dispatched a courjer by way of the Prussian ports of the Baltic to Admiral Napier, in order that he may be prepared to act upon his instructions

Cotton at Liverpool depressed : Breadstuffs again lower. From Vienen, under date Sunday evening, 19th, the fol-

lowing is telegraphed

"A Russian confer who arrived here on the 16th
brought despatches to the effect that Russia will positively refuse to evacuate the Principalities. Something of extreme importance was probably settled the day before yes terday between this Government (Austrian) and Prussia, as a member of the Prussian embassy went to Oderberg by special train, this was after a conference between Count Enoland the Pressian Minister. It is stated from Berlin, 19th that the Czar had replied- The proposal of the Western Powers does not require ave minutes considera-

THE LATEST.

Four French ships of war, under the command of Admi rai Deschenes, have sailed from Toulon to join Napier's flect in the Baltic. The ships sent are the Austerlitz, 100 guns; the Herenie, Duqueschin and Trident.

Sir Charles Napier, in the steam frigate Valorous, arrived at Copenhagen on the 20th.

St Petersburg advices repeat that the export of gold from Russia & probibited. Exchange on London fell to 20/10. On the London Exchange, bills on Prussia were unsaleable. There are reports of some further difficulties with the Greek insurgents, but they are of no authenticity.

THE VERY LATEST-[By Electric Telegraph.]

London, Wednesday Evening, March 22. Stock Exchange after official hours. Cossots for money so, a), and for account so a). The Commercial List says that on Change business was dull, Russian produce, of course, the exception Tallow firm at 65/6 on spot, and 66 for forward delivery. HEMP nominally £65, but last price paid ±62 P tun. Lisseed Ott. 35/3 to 35/6. Sertite ±30 10/ to ±23 15/. Scotch Pro Iros 77/ to 77/6. In Colonial nothing reported. An impression prevails that the Bank of England intended to advance the rate of interest, but the Committee separated to day without resolving on anything definite as to what they should recommend to

The Times' Paris correspondent writes " I am assured on excellent authority that it has been decided that 3,000 British troops, viz: 2,000 cavairy and 1,000 artillery, shall pass through France to embark at Toulon or Marseilles, and that the first detachment is expected in Paris in a week or ten days from present date."

Lord Ragian is expected in Paris on the 1st April or very

scon after The publication of the secret correspondence has in creased the good feeling toward England.

There is no later news from the East.

The Glole, London, Wednesday evening, says: We are enabled to state that the Turkish loan for £2,000,000 has this day been taken by Mesars. Rothschild of this city. The price is 84, the stock to be reimbursed at par in 15 years from the date of issue, and it will pay nearly ? per cent. on

THE WAR.

THE BALTIC. Sir Charles Napiers siect arrived at Wingo Sound on the 1-th March, all well. It was stated that the frigates and vessels of the second class will enter the Baltic by the Sound, and the larger vessels by the Great Belt. The English ships have applied to engage sixty Prussian pilots at Swinemunde (Stettin.)

The Boracascile states that the British Vice Consul at Kiel has received information that Napier's feet will come

that port. The Swedish papers report that 30,000 Russians are em-

The Swedish papers report that 20,000 Russians are employed in cutting a channel in the ice from Cronstadt to Sweaborg. On the 3d March the Grand Duke Constantine inspected the fleet at Helsingfors. The Gulfs of Bothnia and Finland were still covered with ice.

A force of 27,000 Russians is on the way to strengthen the garrison at Revel. The commander of the troops at Revel had proclaimed that probably the town will be bombarded by the English and French. Women and children was therefore activated to out the city.

were therefore advised to quit the city. THE BLACK SEA. The British steamer Furious and French steamer Vau-han had been near enough to Sevastopol to see a boom extended across the harbor, and to count six ships-of the-

extended across the narror, and to count at super-orter the guarding the entrance, with four more in the creek, beside several frigates and brigs. The Russians are preparing to block up the mouths of the Danube, by stretching chains across the river.

Since the prohibition of the export of corn from Odessa, the price had fallen from 9 to 3 silver roubles. Failures were feared at Odessa.

The allied deets were still at Beicos Bay, but would were feared at Odcess.

The allied fleets were still at Beicos Bay, but would shortly reenter the Black Sea. Two Austrian ships of war were also at Beicos, and three others were expected.

ON THE DANUBE.

To the present time the Kussians have made no formal attempt to take Kalafat, and so far as appearances indicate, will not at present do so. Their plan of operation

new seems to be to throw a force into the mountainous part of Bulgaria and to endeavor to raise the Ravah population, proceeding on the supposition that Kaisfat, being a fixed advanced post, will absorb a large proportion of the Turkish force, thus leaving the country behind compatible to the read-founder.

No action had taken place since previous advices. A powder-mill at Shumla had blown up. No damage to

life.

Drs. Fanvel and Mongery, who, it may be remembered, were dispatched by the Government on a tour of medical inspection to the Turkish army of the Danube, had returned to Constantinople, and made a favorable report of the health of the troops.

Gens Sir J. Bergoyne and Col. Ardant had returned to Constantinople, having traced the plan of an autrophylic

Gens Sir J. Bergoyne and Col. Ardant had returned to Constantinople, having traced the plan of an entreached camp, on the European side, at the narrowest point of the Dardanelles. It will be completed ere June. Another camp is being traced out on the road to Adrianople. In future, foreign efficers are to be freely received into the Turkish service, but only in twoir actual military rank, and at the same rates of pay as Turkish officers of equal

A proclamation. (feltrah.) of the Sheik ul Islam, to de-

fine the position of the Christians was daily expected. Frequent conferences had taken place on the subject of granting equality of civil rights to the Christians.

It was reported that the export of gold from Russia was

prohibited

A report of the capture of a Russian convoy with treasure to pay the troops at Kars, had reached Con-

THE GREEK INSURRECTION. Faul Effediad arrived at Janina, charged with powers to deal with the insurrection. His first act on arrival was to grant a general amnesty, and to remit part of the taxes; his next to send a messenger to Athens to demand an explanation from the Greek Government.

Although some restlessness is still apparent, the insurrection may be considered as over.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Perliament, on Friday 17th, had under discussion a moon by Mr Gibson to acdress the Queen, praying her ejecty to give special instructions to the officers of Brit-h cruisers to abstain from interfering with neutral ves-Majesty to give special instructions to the officers of British cruisers to abstain from interfering with neutral was sels on account of any goods not contraband of war, that they may have on board; and to direct the Ministry to consider the policy of entering into treaty stipulation with foreign countries on the principle that free ships shall make free goods and the neutral flag give neutrality to the cargo. Art Gibson's object was to define the position of Britain with respect to neutrals. He strongly urged the non exercise of the power of searching neutral ships for enemy a property. The question as to the right of search had already sugased Britain in war.

Mr. Horsfall, in seconding the motion, called the attention of Government to the kindred subject of private cing and letters of math.

Leve John Russell replied that it was the intention of Government to advise the Crown before hostilities took

Lore John Russell replied that it was the intention of Government to advise the Crown before hostilities took place, and be hoped shortly to issue, in some shape or other, a document declaring their polecy in the matter; but it was obvious that a document of this kind, involving questions of policy as well as law, required very greatester in wording. Any incantions expression might be attended to the consequences.

with very serious consequences.

Mr. Bright observed that Lord John Russell bad taken no solice of the latter part of the motion, the importance of which, as respected the United States of America, he pressed very strongly upon the Government.

Lord John Russell admitted the great importance of the

sul ject. Mr. Gibson then withdrew his motion. In the House of Lords a conversation took place on an alleged breach of confidence in a Mr. Astley, clork in the foreign office, who was charged with having supplied secret information to The London Times. After a good deal of talk the subject was allowed to drop.

On the 20th, in the Commons, Mr. Kinnaird put the following motion:

lowing motion:
"In what state the correspondence between the British "In what state the correspondence between the British and United States Governments with reference to colored scames, being British subjects, on the vessels to which they belong arriving at a port in any of the Southern States, being imprisented on account of their color, now is, and whether there would be any objection to lay the correspondence on the table of the House!"

Lord John Russell, in reply, stated that there had been accounted any objection to be set to be a second of the House of t

Lord John Russell, in reply, stated that there has been a great deal of correspondence, and beneficial changes had been proposed in Georgia and Caroline, which would seen be carried into effect. He thought it was better not produce the correspondence, as hopes were entertained that there would be great improvement in the legislation of the States he had mentioned.

On Toosiae evening, cits, the New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Reliway bill was negatived in the House of

On Tracsday evening, sits, the New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Reliway bill was negatived in the House of Commens without a division, on a motion for the second reading. The Bruse then went into Committee of Ways and Means, and Sir H. Willoughly brought forward an amendment against the proposed doubling of the income tax. Mr. French seconded the motion, and a long debate custed. The amendment was negatived, consequently the double hucone tax will be imposed.

The newspapers are crowded with reports of the various preparations going on at the various navy yards and garrisons. The substance of all these is, that several ships of war have sailed and others are on the eve of sailing to re-inforce the Baitic fleet, that numerous vessels on the stacks are being hurried on toward completion; and that a foundless number of small craft are shipping bread, beef, spirits and other supplies for the force in the Mediterranean. On shore, all the men and horses—especially in the artillery arm—are being assembled at spots convenient for embarkation.

The Beard of the East India Company gave a banquet.

embarkation

The Board of the East India Company gave a banquet at London, 18th, to Lord Harris, their recently appointed Governor of Madras.

The French Embassador at London gave a banquet, on

evening of Elst, to the Duke of Cambridge, Lord glan and the other British officers of the staff ordered

Some arrests have been made in Preston of the opera tives who continued to stir up disaffection against the employers. Cowell, Grimshaw and Waddington are the names of the prisoners. The arrest is made on the charge of conspiracy.

Mr. Fease, a member of the deputation of Friends

who waited on the Czar, gave a public account of that feat before the Darlington Mechanics' Institute. His ac-count disclosed nothing new. Nicholas treated him with

count disclosed nothing new. Nicholas treated him with every civility.

It was stated that forged bills to the amount of £4,000, purporting to be drawn by Antonio del Valle. Sab-Gov-ernor of the Bank of San Fernando, Madrid, upen-the agents of the bank at Havana, and to the order of Don Jorge Hasfilto, had been attempted to be negotiated in London.

Berjamin Elkin & Sons of London, engaged in the West India and Australian trade, have failed; liabilities

A case, bearing some resemblance to the Gardiner case, has occurred in London. Frederick de Molyns, formerly a member of Parliament, was committed to prison, on a charge of forging powers of attorney and obtaining £1,500 stock from the Bank of England. Being unable to procure bail, he was found dead in his cell. A Coroner's Jury returned a verdict of natural death.

The Earl of Lichfield is dead.

FRANCE.

The subscription to the national loan had been much The subscription to the national loan had been much more than taken up. Only 250,000,000 francs were required, and up to 17th over 300,000,000 were taken. The interest on "bons du tresor" is fixed from 20th at 4 per cent, for those which have from three to five months to run, 41 per cent, for those from six to eleven and 5 per cent, for those which have g year to run. The fall in Corn continues; the top qualities had fallen during the week 8 to 10 francs per sack of 157 kilogrammes. In the market around Paris the fall on 20th was 2 to 3 francs per bestolite.

market around Paris the fall on noth was 2 to 3 france per hectolitre.

The first division of the French army, under Gen. Canrobert, left Marseilles on the 19th for the East.

A pumphlet entitled The Revision of the Map of Europe has been suppressed by order of the Government.

M. de Villele, former Minister of Finance under the Restoration, died at Toulouse on the 13th inst.

The Legislative body had been occupied in considering whether M. de Montalembert should be prosecuted for his recent letter to M. Dupin. M. Montalembert thereupon declared that he was not aware of the publication of the letter. No decision has been come to.

The Patrie denies the statement that the Council of Ministers had recently under consideration to suppress all

Ministers had recently under consideration to suppress all the public journals with the exception of an official paper in each towa.

SPAIN.

The Finance Minister has completed arrangements with the Bank of St. Ferdinand, the result of which will be an advance to the Government of fifty millions reals on advantageous terms.

ITALY.

SARDINIA

SARDINIA.

Frince Lucian Bonaparte had been cordially received by the King of Sardinia. The Prince had gone to Milan. The Mayor of Genoa has issued a circular requesting the citizens to forward to him the names of all who fell in 1848.9, fighting for Italian independence. It is intended to register the names on a monument, to be erected in the Civic Palace.

The Independence Belge learns from Turin that the King has signed a decree suppressing the rich religious orders and their revenues, thus obtained, will be appropriated to pay the clergy of the poorer parishes, hitherto supported by the State. The budget will thus be relieved from a burden of 900,000 france annually. The suppressed orders will receive compensation.

PRUSSIA.

From Berlin, Sunday, 19th, they write:

"Baron Manteufiel's speech to the Chambers contained an assurance that the Prussian Government is determined to vindicate the right of Prussia, under all circumstances, to cooperate in the preservation of the peace of Europe, but that Prussia does not feel called upon in the same measure as other nations, from her position or naval resources, to take an active part in pretecting the integrity

of Turkey: and the King has decided not to require from Prussia the heavy sacrifices inseparable from wa-until the particular interests of Prussia render such a de-cision imperatively necessary.

This is, of course, equivalent to a declaration of neg-

This is, of course, equivalent to a declaration of neutrality for the present.

It is announced that notwithstanding the rejection of the ultimatum by the Czar, Prussia will not mobilize the army before the Chambèrs have voted the loan. After this vote the session will be brought to an early close.

An address which was exhibited on the Stettin Exchange, praying the Prussian Government to join the Western Powers, was in a few hours covered with signatures. Great sensation was produced by the receipt of orders from London mercantile bouses ordering their correspondents not to ship consignments on board Prussian vessels.

Prince Hohenzollern and Gen. Groeben had returned to Berlin from their respective missions to Paris and

AUSTRIA.

The Ocat Correspondent states that the whole to oce, oce florins of loan had been taken up.

Baron Meyendorff had an interview of two hours duration on the 19th. It was reported that on the explanation of the intentions of Austria will depend the stay of the

of the intentions of Astria will depend the stay of the Russian Minister in Vicuna.

A private dispotch announces that the Government has determined, now that the whole of the lottery loan has been taken, to send another 30,000 mm to the Tarkian frontier. The transport of troops and materiel of war to the courh is going forward on the most extensive scale.

Austria extends the prohibition to export arms into the Turkish provinces to Moldavia and Wallachia.

SWEDEN AND DENMARK.

From Copenhagen, March 17, it is telegraphed that the From Copennagen, March 1, the Congruence that the King had answered the address, calling on him to dismiss his ministers, by saying that he will consider what is best for the public service and set accordingly.

The Norwegian Diet, fellowing the example of Sweden, has voted the sums demanded by the Government for the

national armament.
The hereditary Prince, son of the Prince Royal of Swe-

den, died en the 13th ult.

Up to the 10th March no recognition of Swedish neu-trality had been obtained from Russin. The Swedes still maintained their resolute attitude.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Richardson Brothers & Co.'s Circular.

For Rollie!

The weather after the 17th line studently charged to pretty share free at nights, with the wind well round to E.S.E. to H.N.E. State that date only a very riffing publishes has been transacted, and to effect an easy of a Louis a reduction of 1,6 % bh. Bac to be submitted to. Indian Conts to large supply and with very little inquirs, a further reduction of 1,1 47, 47 cr. has taken place. A few forced sales of OAFMER, have been cased at the reduced rates of our last report. Our market this morthing was more numerously attended than for many weeks year, but the millers and desires expecting to have purchased below the school when so of holders only a very limited housings resulted in either Winter or Factor, the quantities of the which are unafferable from those current at our last carket. The clima of 1, 47 cr. autinities did the shore-noted reduction.

OATMER of NINGAS CORN was exceedingly show, and a farther decline of 1, 47 cr. autinities did the shore-noted reduction.

OATMER medicars little lapping prices of which remain manifests is before. OATS dall, but the supply of the better description being only medicars, site rates are supported.

P. S. Abant 4 (40 bble slightly heared Ohio Factors were sold by public anction after market, and realized 15, 47 bbl. not cash of the quarty. Richardson Brothers & Co.'s Circular.

Brown, Shipley & Co.'s Circular.

Per Bolie : Liverrout, Tuesday, March 21, 1854. We have to report an exceedingly oull and depressed Corrow market and although the quotations are without much change, they must be considered quite nominal, it being quite impossible to make also beyond a very limited annunt except at a decline of fully

The selections of the uncertainty and distrust created by the war a right mensy market and some failures, having a prejudicial influence on shucks avery description of produce.

The sales of Corron average anily about 3,500 bales, the brokers oncertions being as follows.

Fair Orienza G. Pair Mobiles 6; Fair Uplands 6; Middling 5,11-16 Middling 9,16 Middling 5,11-16 Middling 9,16 Middling 9,17-16 Middling 9,18-16 Middling 9,18-

of very busily.

The Comb market to-day has again been very dull at a decline of fide basic on Wattar and 3.344 \$\psi\$, quarter on Isonam Comm.

Flatta is in limbed demand but without material change in prices. White Wattar 16;00111; red, \$\psi\$/(1040)4 \$\phi\$ or is Wester 16;00111; red, \$\psi\$/(1040)4 \$\phi\$ or is Wester Commission of the commission o

Liverpool Cotton Market

LONDON March 21.—The Produce markets have experienced as increased demanticeday. The sales of West Indian Sugans amounted to 1881 the Harlades, at 37 to 60. The sales market have experienced to 1881 the Harlades, at 37 to 60. The sales are sufficient of the sales of the sales at 1981 the grocery luming Foreign dest thin was also have a sales at 41 to 76, and antito 60 to 74. The was dult, but we changed in price. Rich was in better demand, but there was no each value on former rates. 180 to was very that at our previous quiet tiem. Court NEAL was also dult, at a decline of 12 to 18 \$7 th. Russian produce was in request at advancing prices. P. Y. G. Tallow was quoted 55 to the spot, and 66 to 27 ve. Holders of Hawa at 250 Saltyberra, 36 6 to 37 ve. There were buyers of Liffske

Liverpool Breadstnffs.

FLOUR in limited demand, without material change in prices Wheat dull at 6d, decline | 1801an CORN 3/ 3/4 | decline. White Wheat was quoted at 16/3/21/1/1 red, 2 1/3/21/4. Western Condition of the Corn, 3/ 2/3/2/2 | cour, 32/3/3/3/6. White Corn, 41/1 yellow, 43/1 mixed, 39/4/3/2/2 | cour, 32/3/3/3/6. White Corn, 41/1 yellow, 43/1 mixed, 39/4/3/3/6. Liverpool Provision Market.

James McHenry's Circular reports: imports of Bacon increasing and stock accumulating. Fine Bage in more request, Pour more suicable, but not dearer. Land inactive. Tailow quiet. Nothing in Seroe or Bark. Little doing in Rusin. Spirits of Turpes-

MANCHESTER - Bayers limit their orders to pressing wants.
MONEY - Money tighter. Large expert of Gold continues. Con-sits closed Tuesday 21st, at 30j.

LONDON, Tst.—(Published by telegraph)—Sugan—Foreign in fair request. Coryen in better demand. That dayl but prices unclinaged. Fair business in Rich at previous rate. Tallow firm at 69;
GLANGOW, Tet.—Baradstuffs dull; Western Flour 36/937; choice Figure 39; Land rather easier. Ponk in good demand. Bary—Fine sells readily, firm prices. Rich dull. Tonacco dull.

HAVANA.

ARRIVAL OF THE EMPIRE CITY. The U.S. mail steamship Empire City, Capt McKinsley, arrived at this port yesterday morning bringing five days

ter news from Havana.

We are indebted to Purser Bullay for the following: The Empire City sailed from New Orleans for New York on the 16th ult via Havana, and arrived off the Moro Cas tle at 10 P. M. of the 28th.

Having landed her mails and passengers and taken a supply of coal, she sailed at 7 P. M. of the 29th ult. for this port, special permission having been granted to leave the port after sunset. The E. C. brings 100 passengers and a neavy cargo for New-York. In Havana, trade was reported There had been a great number of American vessels of all sizes at Havana, as many as 33 having been reported

between suprise and supset of the 29th. U. S. steamer Princeton arrived at Havana on the 28th

Much inconvenience had been felt in many parts of the island from drouth. Upward of 20 sugar plantations, in cluding some of the largest on the island, had been destroyed by fire, the dry cane iguiting in several instance from sparks issuing from the railroad locomotive, and cauing immense destruction of property. U. S. sloop of war Albany, and steamers Falton and

Princeton, also a U. S. survey schooner were in Havana All well on board.

Bark Martha Anna, Capt Babcock, sailed for New York on the 29th ult. with a valuable cargo.

HAVANA, Wednesday, March 29, 1854. Since my last we have had no more seizures of American

vessels, nor have I heard of the landing of any more no groes. We have had some half dozen murders, and in making some investigations I find that during the last two holidays, Saturday and Sunday, that no less than fourtees wounded persons were admitted into the hospital of San Juan de Dios.

bolidays, Saturday and Sunday, that no less wounded persons were admitted into the hospital of San Juan de Dios.

The negroes captured near Trinidad bave been hired out as apprentices, not as emancipated negroes.

The Princeton has at last arrived. We have now quite a flect of Uncle Sam's yatchs in our harbor. There is some disappointment expressed, that no one is sent out in the steamer to settle the Black Warrior business. Everybody expected either the bombardment of the place or is blockade before this time; but, as Samuel has the gout, and his children at home are scratching each others faces for trifles in some instances, and through ill temper in others, those abroad can expect little from him in their distress.

The head officer of the Customs, who had charge of the Black Warrior, has been made responsible for the articles taken from her. Mr. Mats Rameras had to pay down all his ready money, amounting to \$400, and will have a certain amount of his salary stopped until the whole amount, at which the missing articles were valued, is paid.

Rain has fallen abundantly during the last few days. It was much wanted. In the country, leagues of sugar case have been burned down, but it is to be hoped that the rain has extended sufficiently to stop the progress of the fires. Gen. Pezuela has published an order by which none but persons who have taken degrees at Universities will be permitted to write in our journals, &c. The document is amusing, for which reason I give you a translation of it. There has been another earthquake at Santiago de Cubabut no lives were lost or any destruction of property.

Troops are being sent from one part to another, which is the only kind of news to be obtained from the provincial

Troops are being sent from one part to another, which is the only kind of news to be obtained from the provincia sepers to day. Nothing is mentioned about the loss of the Pizarro. The fact is, that if it were left to our besign